An Overview of World Bank Activities in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1986-91

Africa Region, The World Bank
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Introduction

This note is intended to respond to a request from the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the UN General Assembly, Ambassador Martin Huslid, to Mr. Edward V. K. Jaycox, the Vice President of the Africa Region of the World Bank, for a summary of the Bank's work and activities in Sub-Saharan Africa during 1986-90, the period of the UN Program of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD), plus the first half of 1991. This is not a detailed report on the Bank's operations; such information is readily available in World Bank annual reports and numerous other documents. Rather, it is an overview paper that highlights the main trends and features of the Bank's role in Sub-Saharan Africa over the last five and a half years.

Sub-Saharan Africa poses a unique development challenge. In terms of per capita income growth, life expectancy, infant mortality, school enrollment rates and many other indicators, Sub-Saharan Africa is in a more difficult situation than any other region. The World Bank estimates that about 175 million people (out of a total population of around 500 million) are living in poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa. Based on current trends, this figure is projected to rise to 275 million by the year 2000. Indeed, Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region of the world where the number of poor people is projected to increase over the next ten years. The difficulties facing Africa are formidable, and so the need for concerted action among all the partners in Africa's development—African governments and multilateral institutions, the private sector and the donors, official and nongovernmental—has never been greater. In recognition of this need, the World Bank has given highest priority to doing its part to meet this challenge through the wide variety of activities and initiatives described below.

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Reasons for Inadequate Progress

There are many reasons for Sub-Saharan Africa's relative failure to achieve satisfactory levels of development progress. First, there is the question of time—most of the 47 countries of the region are barely a generation away from colonialism. Moreover, colonialism left Africa without the human and institutional capacities essential for development.

Second, these problems have been exacerbated by economic mismanagement on the part of many of the post-independence African governments. Poor policies led to inefficiency, low productivity, meager returns on investment, extremely low economic growth, and the accumulation of large debts. Even today, Sub-Saharan Africa's total GDP is equivalent only to that of a small European country like Belgium (about $150 billion).

A third factor behind Africa's slow progress is the external environment. International prices for Africa's traditional commodities—coffee, cocoa, sugar and others—have dropped. A more serious problem, however, has been Africa's loss of market shares for its exports—a 50 percent loss since 1970. In short, Africa has lost its competitiveness while other developing countries have taken up Africa's market share. Sub-Saharan Africa now accounts for less than 2 percent of global trade, placing the region at the very margin of the world economy.

Priority Accorded to Africa by the Bank

The wide array of problems facing Africa—poverty, hunger, unprecedentedly high population growth, low agricultural productivity, environmental degradation, a large debt burden, negligible private investment—have come to be described collectively as "the African Crisis." Over the course of the 1980s, as this crisis deepened, the World Bank accorded an increasingly higher institutional priority to Africa in terms of financial and intellectual resources. The Bank also made a deliberate effort to listen more to its member countries, one manifestation of this being the establishment of a Council of African Advisers to help provide relevant advice to Bank management.

In his 1987 address to the African Governors of the World Bank, President Barber Conable stated that sustainable growth and development in Sub-Saharan Africa was the institution's "number one priority." The Africa Region is now the Bank's single largest department (with around 1,000 professional and support staff members). The Bank has rapidly increased its number of in-country Resident Missions to over 30. The Bank's lending to Sub-Saharan Africa has also risen, from an annual average of $1.8 billion over the period 1981-85 to around $3 billion over 1986-91. About two-thirds of this assistance is concessional. Recognizing

the gravity of Africa's problems, donors to IDA Replenishments Eight and Nine stipulated that 45 to 50 percent of those resources should be allocated to Sub-Saharan Africa.

Table 1 provides an overview of trends in the volume and composition of World Bank and International Development Association (IDA) lending to Sub-Saharan Africa in recent years.

Table 1. Composition of World Bank Lending to Sub-Saharan Africa, 1986-91
(millions of U.S. dollars)

Sector	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1981-85*	*1986-91*
Agricultural and rural development	434.7	519.2	562.3	754.8	997.4	504.9	514.2	628.9
Development finance companies	85.3	518.0	232.5	311.6	127.6	138.8	90.8	235.6
Education	114.7	104.9	178.2	88.2	350.7	265.9	109.1	183.8
Energy								
Oil, gas, and coal	3.1	35.0	..	31.2	..	311.0	71.8	63.4
Power	217.0	69.3	88.0	138.4	230.0	155.0	129.8	149.6
Industry	193.9	..	150.5	81.4	105.1	..	37.2	88.5
Nonproject	416.0	232.0	525.0	1019.0	271.6	832.6	265.5	549.4
Population, health, and nutrition	81.1	30.8	121.4	81.3	232.7	432.8	27.9	163.4
Public-sector management	..	75.0	165.0	..	45.6	5.7	3.3	48.6
Small-scale enterprises	30.0	16.0	..	270.0	130.0	..	21.0	74.3
Technical assistance	58.4	50.7	95.7	144.6	56.0	70.9	70.3	79.4
Telecommunications	46.5	27.8	..	103.3	225.0	12.8	43.9	69.2
Transportation	193.3	226.7	618.6	248.7	543.6	309.5	347.1	356.7
Urban development	153.0	130.5	146.5	414.0	360.4	98.3	54.2	217.1
Water supply and sewerage	19.5	61.8	45.0	238.2	257.2	256.0	88.6	146.3
Total	2046.5	2097.7	2928.7	3924.7	3932.9	3394.2	1874.7	3054.1
IBRD	901.2	865.8	725.1	1560.6	1147.0	662.9	806.5	997.1
IDA	1145.2	1231.9	2203.6	2364.1	2785.9	2731.3	1068.2	2077.0
Number of operations	79	78	80	81	86	77	78	80

Note: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.
Source: MIS, World Bank.

An Evolving Approach

As the priority accorded to Sub-Saharan Africa increased in the 1980s, so too there was an evolution in the Bank's approach and strategy. The Bank's own analysis indicated that inappropriate economic and social policies were, more than any other single factor, at the root of Africa's problems. This analysis was reinforced by African governments themselves during the UN Special Session on Africa in 1986 when they accepted the need for economic policy reform and their responsibility for implementing it,

provided this would be complemented by financial support from the international community.

Consequently, the Bank's policy dialogue with African countries intensified over the five-year "UNPAAERD period," and the quality of this dialogue has improved significantly. This is demonstrated by the fact that, during this period, more than 30 Sub-Saharan countries adopted economic reform or adjustment programs with support from the World Bank. In the process, the Bank greatly increased its support for policy reform to the point where it constituted about a third of the Bank's total lending program to Sub-Saharan Africa for this period. Traditional investments in agriculture, infrastructure, human resource development and other sectors constituted the remaining two-thirds.

Change in Thinking

The change in thinking that has occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa since the mid-1980s, as evidenced by a virtually region-wide movement toward economic reform and adjustment, is of fundamental importance. The difficulties involved in designing and implementing the reform programs should not be underestimated. Profound economic, social and political changes have been involved. Many vested interests were challenged as government expenditures were rationalized, trade liberalized, exchange rates realigned, state-owned enterprises privatized, and incentives built into the productive sectors. These difficulties were compounded by the fact that, in the mid-1980s, many Sub-Saharan countries were in an economic free-fall and extremely wary of undertaking change.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, the African Governors of the World Bank, in their 1989 "Annual Meetings Memorandum," expressed their recognition that there is "no viable alternative to adjustment." And today, as an increasing number of countries have adopted adjustment programs, and as experience with the sequencing, timing and implementation of adjustment measures has grown, there has emerged in many African governments a sense of confidence that they are on a path from crisis to sustainable growth.

Ownership and Flexibility

This question of commitment to and ownership of the adjustment process by the African countries themselves is very important. It has sometimes been asserted that adjustment programs are made "conditional" or "imposed" by the Bretton Woods institutions. In fact, the reform programs belong to the countries themselves. They take the responsibility for the definition and implementation of the programs, and it is they who live

with their consequences. The World Bank and other donors can only assist in the process.

A second criticism of World Bank-supported adjustment programs is that they attempt to apply the same "orthodox" remedy in every case. In fact, adjustment programs have varied significantly depending on the nature and degree of the distortions to be addressed, and there has been a substantial evolution in the design and implementation of adjustment programs. Although in the early days of adjustment lending, resources tended to be focused on short-term stabilization in the face of economic collapse, from the mid-1980s on the World Bank's lending for adjustment has been focused more on long-term growth and development and applied in a flexible, country-by-country context. The bulk of the Bank's adjustment lending, for example, is now focused on *sectoral* adjustment programs rather than *structural* adjustment programs. In this way, recovery and growth in individual sectors complement overall macroeconomic policy support. Moreover, as previously indicated, lending for adjustment programs (sectoral and structural) is complementary to the Bank's project-oriented investment lending—which continues to be the mainstay of the Bank's work in Sub-Saharan Africa. (Tables in the Annex provide more details on the composition of Bank lending to Sub-Saharan Africa.)

Aid Coordination and Mobilization

The change in thinking on economic reform within the region has, in turn, greatly facilitated the Bank's aid mobilization and coordination efforts. Indeed, the willingness of the donor community to come together and support the movement toward economic policy reform in Africa has had a tremendous effect on the Bank's work. While the Bank may be the single largest source of finance to Sub-Saharan Africa, the role of other donors is essential, and partnership is required for a coordinated, concerted effort and strategy in the region.

To this end, the Bank has intensified its work with the African regional institutions, particularly the African Development Bank (AFDB). It is also involved in numerous joint initiatives with the AFDB. World Bank cofinancing with the AFDB has grown by more than 200 percent since the mid-1980s, from about $170 million in 1985 to over $525 million in 1990. Consultative Groups for African countries, which the Bank chairs, have brought together most of the donors involved. The number of these consultative group meetings has increased from two in 1981 to over 20 in 1990. UNDP-sponsored Roundtable meetings, in which the Bank participates, have also increased.

The Bank's coordination with the IMF has expanded greatly through the process of assisting African governments in the preparation of policy framework papers (PFPs). These PFPs help lay the groundwork for adjustment programs and now ensure that both growth and social dimensions are included in the overall macroeconomic scenario. The Bank's cofinancing with other donor agencies has also taken a quantum leap. In fiscal year 1990, this cofinancing was on the order of $4 billion.

For Sub-Saharan Africa, the flow of official development assistance resources increased from an average annual level of $7.75 billion in the four years (1982-85) preceding the UNPAAERD to an average level of $12.4 billion in the years 1986-89—an increase of 60% in nominal terms and some 23 percent in real (constant price) terms.

Special Program of Assistance (SPA)

The bulk of the additional resources flowing to Sub-Saharan Africa in the UNPAAERD period has been through the Special Program of Assistance (SPA). The SPA was launched in 1987 by a consortium of bilateral donors and multilateral organizations—spearheaded by the World Bank—to help those Sub-Saharan countries that were (i) low-income; (ii) debt-distressed; and (iii) undertaking economic reform programs.

The principal purposes of the SPA are to ensure that the economic reform programs of the poorest African countries are adequately financed (through a combination of additional aid and debt relief) and to provide a framework for the coordination of donor efforts. Within this framework, during the first phase of the SPA (1988-90), it is estimated that about $18 billion in combined concessional aid flows and debt relief measures was committed to about 23 countries eligible under the SPA. For the second phase of the SPA, 1991-93, donors have already pledged about $8 billion in cofinancing which, together with projected commitments from the World Bank (IDA), the IMF and various debt relief measures, should amount to a total package of around $20 billion.

This initiative perhaps best epitomizes the Bank's catalytic role in garnering support for Sub-Saharan Africa. Through the SPA, the Bank provided a cogent analysis of two of the most pressing issues facing Africa today—debt and adjustment. Moreover, the Bank mobilized the donor community to address these issues. It may be noted that in 1987, the new ideas on African debt put forward by the SPA were considered by many to be "too radical." For example, the menu of debt relief options endorsed by the Toronto Summit in 1988—and now being implemented under the aegis of the Paris Club—were actually put forward in the context of the SPA.

The SPA has also been very important for the donors. They are receiving more information on the economic situation in African countries; they are receiving more information about what other donors are doing; they are able to see their contributions in a broader perspective; and they are able to explain and define them more forcefully before parliaments and other groups that may be skeptical about aid in general, or aid to Africa in particular. The recent decision to expand the SPA program was very much a vote of confidence for the low-income African countries that are trying to adjust their economies. It was also a vote of confidence by the donor community to this collaborative approach that has encouraged donors to do more jointly than they would have done alone.

Results of Reform

The "SPA countries" have experienced a continuing resurgence of economic growth. For the 20 "core" countries that participated in the SPA during all or most of its first three years (1988-90), growth increased from a rate of one percent at the start of the 1980s to 3 percent in the middle of the decade and 4 percent during 1988-90. This was in contrast to non-SPA countries, whose growth rates have declined over the decade and in 1988-90 were about half that of the SPA countries. Within both groups there was wide variation among individual countries. But two-thirds of the SPA countries grew at rates of more than 3 percent, roughly the rate of population increase, compared with less than half of the non-SPA countries. Growth increased in the SPA countries despite the fact that their terms of trade were lower during the SPA period than earlier in the decade and were worse than those of non-SPA countries.

In addition:

- Exports of the SPA countries grew at a rate of 5.7 percent, which was faster than their economic growth. This was the first time during the 1980s that they experienced export-led growth, which has helped countries in other parts of the world to develop rapidly.
- The share of SPA countries in world markets for developing country exports had been declining during the 1980s—from 3.1 percent in 1980 to 2.1 percent in 1988. More recently, it has risen to 2.2 percent. This is a relatively small change, but could indicate that their competitive position is beginning to recover.
- Investment has been growing in the SPA countries three times faster than their economies—an indication that some of the additional aid is increasingly going into capital goods for the future.

Imports of the SPA countries have increased since the start of the decade, growing at a rate of 4 percent during 1988-90. This is in line with

the SPA's central purpose: to close financing gaps by increasing resources, not by cutting requirements. While per capita consumption in these countries has not yet begun to rise, its decade-long decline appears to have been arrested. The second phase of the SPA will continue to emphasize efforts to improve the quality of aid—for example, to reduce the amount of aid that is "tied" to procurement of supplies and services from the donor country—and also to improve the coordination of aid among donors.

Table 2 provides a more complete set of indicators showing the notable differences between the performance of the SPA and non-SPA Sub-Saharan African countries.

Regional Initiatives

It should be noted that a number of region-wide initiatives and programs of special emphasis complement the Bank's core lending work in Sub-Saharan Africa. These help to draw attention to particular problems and coordinate efforts to address them.

- The *SPA* is by far the largest of these initiatives and, in many ways, has provided the model for the others—offering a flexible framework for many actors to target their actions and resources in a coordinated manner.
- A second initiative, built on a similar model, is the *African Capacity Building Initiative (ACBI)*. The ACBI focuses on the critical questions of strengthening African skills and institutions for policy analysis and development management. The Bank's principal cosponsors in this program are the AFDB and the UNDP. ACBI is starting out small—on the order of $100 million for the first four-year pilot phase. In some respects, however, it is the most important initiative of all—for if Africa does not have the skills to design, manage and implement its own programs, then sustainable growth and development will never be achieved. Strong expressions of support for the ACBI have come from both donors and African governments. It will be carefully monitored and evaluated and will build upon results. It is based in Africa and headed by an African. The long-term objectives of the program are clear: 10, 15 or 20 years from now, Sub-Saharan Africa should have its own core of topflight policy analysts and development managers, and thus be in a much better position to control its economic destiny.
- Another of the Bank's initiatives focuses on *agricultural services*. Based on the Training and Visit system of combining research, extension and management of agricultural services, this initiative has now been extended to 22 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. The goal is to

increase production and yields by conveying simple, low-cost, low-risk technical messages to farmers. Many of the extension services are directed specifically at female farmers, who play the key role in African agriculture. Preliminary evidence indicates that this initiative is proving highly successful. The Bank is also working closely with other donors and African governments in coordinating the financing for agricultural research through the Special Program of African Agricultural Research (SPAAR). The objective is to develop robust research strategies for individual African countries in a regional and ecological context, so that there will be less duplication, less overlapping, and more possibility for getting results from the resources available for agricultural research.

- In 1989, the Bank also launched a *food security initiative*. Food security action plans have already been completed for Benin, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Sudan and Cameroon; others are under preparation. In addition, along with the World Food Program, the Bank has prepared a major study on food aid in Africa.
- The *Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA)* project is another regional initiative that is helping African governments to ensure that the impact of adjustment on the poor is taken into account and addressed in every program of economic policy reform. The SDA was launched jointly in 1987 with the AFDB and the UNDP. It operates at both regional and country levels. It is particularly important in terms of both (i) gathering data for analysis of the various effects of adjustment on the poor; and (ii) designing and supporting poverty-targeted social action programs. Thirty Sub-Saharan countries are currently participating in the SDA, as well as numerous bilateral donors—IFAD, the UNFPA, the European Community and many others. Here again, the emphasis is on the partnership approach.
- *Education* is another priority area where a Bank initiative has helped to forge consensus among African governments and donors on approaches to improve education systems overwhelmed by population growth and constrained by lack of resources. As a follow-up to the Bank's 1988 "Education Policy Paper," a number of Sub-Saharan African countries are now implementing IDA-supported education sector adjustment operations. Moreover, 25 donors to African education meet regularly to discuss concrete steps to improve their coordination of externally funded action programs.

Table 2. Selected Performance Indicators for Sub-Saharan African Countries, 1980-90
(annual average change, unless otherwise specified)

	1980-84	*1985-87*	*1988-90*
Gross domestic production			
SPA core countries	1.0	3.2	4.0
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	3.3	3.2	2.2
Gross domestic investment			
SPA core countries	-6.3	12.5	8.5
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	1.9	1.2	3.5
Export volume			
SPA core countries	-0.6	3.0	5.7
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	1.3	2.0	2.4
Import volume			
SPA core countries	-1.3	2.6	4.1
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	2.0	-0.5	3.0
Consumption per capita			
SPA core countries	-0.7	-0.8	-0.1
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	0.7	-0.7	-0.6
Gross domestic investment to GDP			
SPA core countries	18.4	16.7	19.3
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	23.9	21.2	19.2
Gross domestic savings to GDP			
SPA core countries	2.9	4.0	4.9
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	8.9	9.3	8.8
Terms of Trade index (1987 = 1)			
SPA core countries	1.055	1.064	0.939
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	1.208	1.058	1.024

Note: SPA core countries are those that were eligible during most of 1988-90. They include Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda; they exclude Somalia and Zaire, which became inactive, and Zambia, which joined in late 1990. Other Sub-Saharan African countries include Somalia, Zaire, and Zambia, and exclude Angola, Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, and Swaziland because of incomplete data. Growth rates are calculated using least-squares regressions.

Source: World Bank central files.

Programs of Special Emphasis

In addition to these regional initiatives, the World Bank is giving special emphasis in its research and lending work to a number of other issues critical to Africa's development. For example, no single issue is more important than the rapid *population growth rate*. The Bank is trying to generate a consensus in the region on the need for family planning, safe

motherhood, child spacing and so on—working with the UNFPA and International Planned Parenthood to prepare action programs and an agenda for the 1990s.

It is now generally accepted that *environmental degradation* and sustainable economic growth are mutually exclusive. Consequently, the Bank is working with a number of African countries on environmental action plans. Indeed, the Bank has been instrumental in helping to form the "Club of Dublin," which involves 18 African countries in implementing full-fledged national environmental action plans, and donors agreeing to fund these plans. Every Bank project for Africa now includes an up-front environmental assessment. On the delicate and vitally important question of tropical forests, the policy of the World Bank Africa Region is not to finance any forestry project unless it can be demonstrated that it is environmentally sustainable. This policy position was widely supported at the 1990 international conference held in Abidjan on rainforest conservation.

The role of *women in development (WID)* is another issue to which the Bank is giving special emphasis. Women are at the heart of most of the solutions identified in the Bank's long-term perspective study *Sub-Saharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainable Growth*, (LTPS). The linkages, or nexus, between population growth, agricultural technology and environmental deterioration will be tackled primarily by women. Human resource development in Africa is also primarily in the hands of women. Thus, women's levels of education, literacy, and so forth, are crucial to the well-being and development of human capacity in Africa. For several years, the World Bank has been increasing its WID studies and activities. More recently the Africa Department established its own WID unit to provide substantive conceptual analysis and policy direction to improve both the quantity and quality of gender-responsive operational work in the region.

Support for the Private Sector

Complementing official flows, private investment is also crucial. All-too-little private investment is going to Africa at present. If the region is to achieve the growth required for poverty reduction, private investment must rise substantially. The main objective of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Bank's affiliate, which focuses on private sector development, is to help enterprises and entrepreneurs respond to the reforms undertaken by many countries in the region.

The IFC is also helping to strengthen the region's financial systems so that they can better mobilize savings and allocate them to productive uses. The IFC also serves to encourage and support a revival of foreign

investment and it intends to expand its program of assistance to small- and medium-scale businesses. During 1989-90, more than 70 percent of the IFC's gross investments in the region were aimed at small and medium-size enterprises. This was made possible by a greater use of local intermediaries and a strengthened presence in the field, which now includes new regional offices in Douala and Harare. The Africa Enterprise Fund has become fully operational. Plans for the expansion of the Africa Project Development Facility, which has been a considerable success in its four years of operation, have also been approved.

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) has made an important start in Africa. About 30 African countries have now signed the MIGA convention, and MIGA held its first investment promotion conference in Ghana in 1990. As MIGA's operations evolve and expand, Africa will remain an important priority.

Economic, Sectoral and Regional Studies

In addition to these initiatives and programs of special emphasis, the Bank is undertaking many country and regional studies in support of its role of helping Sub-Saharan African countries formulate their economic and sectoral policies, improve their public sector mangement, identify priorities for future investment, and improve aid coordination. The Africa Region alone has in recent years been devoting over 140 staff years (the equivalent of 140 staff working full-time) annually to the production of economic and sectoral studies—a substantial increase as compared with the early 1980s. Additional studies concerning African development are carried out by the Bank's Office for Policy, Research and External Affairs and through external research facilities. Economic research studies in Africa and by African researchers are supported by Bank grants to groups such as the African Economic Research Consortium. And the Bank's Africa Department has mobilized some $26 million to support its own managed "Regional Studies Program," a program of studies devoted to regional (as distinguished from country-specific) or subregional cross-country economic and sector analysis focused on strengthening the design and implementation of the operational work.

One such regional study is on the "nexus" or linkages among population growth, agricultural productivity and the environment. Studying each of these individual areas is not new. But looking at them together, analyzing the linkages between them and addressing them simultaneously, is a new approach. There are some basic problems involved here that have yet to be understood. However, the relationship among these three issues may well hold the key to African development over the next generation.

Regional economic integration is another area subject to intensive study. Considerable lip service has been paid to the ideal of regional integration, and a number of false starts have been made, without achieving much progress. There is, however, a danger, if integration is not properly implemented, of trade diversion and uneconomic protection inside tariff walls or other restrictive barriers that could set Africa back and further marginalize its relationship to the world economy. There is nevertheless a significant upside potential for economic integration in Africa—particularly now that some 30 countries have undertaken economic reform programs. This opens up a potential to harmonize tax and trade policies within the region and to reduce barriers to the movement of factors of production and goods across borders. These developments could help Africa move toward a larger, more viable and less vulnerable type of economy—perhaps sub-continental in nature. The Bank has pledged its commitment to support the African Economic Community, a treaty for which was signed at the OAU meeting in Abuja in 1990.

The Bank is also studying closely the informal sector in Sub-Saharan Africa. As structural adjustment takes effect, and as economic distortions are removed, the threshold of illegality should be reduced. This should, in turn, allow large parts of the informal sector to gain access to technology and institutional support that at present is unavailable to them.

These are but a few of the areas in which Bank-managed economic and sectoral studies are under way. A fuller inventory is provided in two documents: (i) "African Region Bluebook" (new edition forthcoming in September 1991); and (ii) "Africa Technical Department Regional Studies Program" (August 1991).

Consensus Building: The LTPS

Just as the development challenges of Africa are multifaceted, the Bank has tried to be comprehensive in its approach to them. In addition to operations and studies, the Bank has given highest priority to building a consensus on African development—within Africa and between Africa and the donor community. The policy dialogue and aid coordination efforts are a part of this process.

The publication in late 1989 of the Bank's long-term perspective study *Sub-Saharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainable Growth* (LTPS), was a fundamental step in this regard. Strong African input was made in the preparation of the study. Achieving that kind of input took extensive consultation with Africans at every level, and the study took more than three years of effort to complete. The result, however, was a document around which a widespread consensus has now evolved. The LTPS offers

a clear analysis of what has gone wrong in the past and what action programs need to be implemented in the future if Africa is to succeed. Now, using the LTPS as a framework, individual countries, with the support of the Bank, the UNDP and other donors, have begun to undertake their own national LTPS studies as a basis for future action. This LTPS product and process is perhaps the most striking example of how the Bank has played a positive role in developing a coherent, long-term strategy to tackle the region's problems.

The strategy might be summarized as follows:

- The need to maintain the momentum behind *economic policy reform* and, indeed, to intensify the process;
- The need to increase investment and build human and institutional capacities;
- The need to boost *agricultural productivity*, reduce *population growth rates*, and protect the *environment*;
- The need to catalyze and support *private sector* activity in Africa, domestic and foreign;
- The need to nurture *grassroots efforts* and bring women fully into the development process;
- The need for African countries to cooperate and integrate economically—to enlarge markets, achieve cost savings and improve efficiency;
- The need to improve *governance* in Africa and to put in place administrative systems that provide an enabling environment for development;
- The need for increased quantities of *aid* and *debt relief* from the donor community and, even more important, the need to improve the *quality* and efficiency of those resources.

Global Coalition for Africa

The recently established Global Coalition for Africa (GCA) should be of some assistance in this regard. The objectives of this Coalition are the following: to bring together political leaders and experts, from Africa and the donor community, on a regular basis to help build international support for Africa; to monitor progress in various areas of development and develop new ideas; and, in general, to ensure that global attention remains focused on this important and difficult development challenge.

The background to the GCA is roughly as follows: The idea was initially raised in the LTPS in 1989, and it subsequently picked up favorable commentary. Next, at the Africa Conference organized by the government of the Netherlands in Maastricht in July 1990, the idea of a GCA was formally proposed and received considerable support from virtually all

donors and African governments participating there. Later in July 1990, the Organization for African Unity (OAU) formally endorsed this proposal in a Resolution and requested the Bank to play a lead role in establishing it. It was agreed that a "troika" consisting of President Quett Masire of Botswana, Robert McNamara, former President of the World Bank, and Jan Pronk, Minister of Development and Cooperation in the Netherlands, would head the Global Coalition. Mr. Diaby Ouattara of Côte d'Ivoire has been selected as the GCA's first Executive Secretary and has taken up his duties. The GCA has a very small Secretariat based in Washington, D.C., and it will organize workshops, seminars, reports and, every year or so, a major international meeting on Africa. It should be emphasized that this is not a World Bank operation. It is an international initiative. The Bank will do all it can to support it and welcomes the help that the GCA can mobilize for Africa.

Objectives for the 1990s

The Bank's overall objectives for the 1990s have been described in the LTPS as follows: to help Sub-Saharan Africa achieve an annual GDP growth rate of 4 to 5 percent; to double average expenditures on education and health to between 8 and 10 percent of a country's GDP; to help reduce the fertility rate of couples by half; to increase external flows to Sub-Saharan Africa by a minimum of 4 percent a year, and to contain debt service at current levels. The Bank is also committed to help build indigenous capacity in policy analysis and development management and to strengthen African institutions.

These are very ambitious objectives, and there are many uncertainties, in particular on the political fronts. The issue of governance has recently come to the forefront. The Bank has played a role, through the LTPS, in raising the awareness of the importance of good governance and in defining the components: accountability, transparency, efficiency, openness, the rule of law, predictability of policy and so on. A critical question now is how African governance will evolve and affect African development in the 1990s and beyond.

Clearly, the 1990s are going to be a critical decade for Africa. The 1980s were disappointing in many respects, although, as this document tries to indicate, there are a number of reasons to be positive about the future of Africa, especially the courageous steps taken by many African countries to implement economic reforms and the emerging consensus on an agenda for action. There was also, at least in recent years, an encouraging response from donors through the SPA process, Toronto terms, and other means to ensure that the Sub-Saharan African countries pursuing reform programs

or otherwise pursuing sound economic policies and management practices would not have their recovery and growth unduly constrained by insufficient external resources. All those concerned about and committed to Africa's sustainable growth and development can now consolidate and build upon these positive developments in the years ahead.

ANNEX TABLES

Basic Indicators
World Bank Commitments to Africa
World Bank Gross Disbursements to Africa
World Bank Net Transfers to Africa
Net Official Development Assistance from All Donors, 1980-89
Net Official Development Assistance Disbursements in Current and Constant Prices
Net Official Development Assistance from All Donors as a Share of Recipient GDP

Basic Indicators

	Population (millions) mid-1990	Area (thousands of square km)	GNP per capita Atlas dollars 1989	GNP per capita Average annual percentage growth 1965-90	Life expectancy at birth (yrs.) 1990	School enrollment primary 1965	School enrollment secondary 1965	Total net ODA per capita 1989
Sub-Saharan Africa	479.8	23064	339	0.3	..	41	4	30
Excluding Nigeria	366.1	22140	367	0.3	..	43	4	38
IDA-eligible countries	317.1	18494	284	-0.6	..	39	4	38
Benin	4.6	113	394	-0.1	51	34	3	56
Burkina Faso	8.8	274	329	1.4	48	12	1	33
Burundi	5.3	28	223	3.6	50	26	1	38
Cape Verde	0.4	4	801	5.9	67	..	..	213
Central African Republic	3.0	623	398	-0.5	51	56	2	67
Chad	5.5	1284	192	-1.2	47	34	1	45
Comoros	0.5	2	473	0.5	55	..	..	101
Djibouti	0.4	23	..	..	49	..	..	191
Equatorial Guinea	0.4	28	341	..	47	..	..	105
Ethiopia	49.5	1222	126	-0.1	48	11	2	16
Gambia	0.8	11	245	0.7	44	..	..	113
Ghana	14.4	239	398	-1.5	55	69	13	40
Guinea	5.6	246	439	..	43	..	..	64
Guinea-Bissau	1.0	36	184	-1.1	40	..	..	109
Kenya	23.5	580	378	2.0	60	54	4	43
Lesotho	1.7	30	486	5.0	57	94	4	76
Liberia	2.5	111	..	-1.6	54	41	5	25
Madagascar	11.3	587	233	-1.9	51	65	8	30
Malawi	8.2	119	180	1.0	48	44	2	50
Mali	8.2	1240	275	1.7	48	24	4	57
Mauritania	1.9	1026	519	-0.5	47	13	1	131
Mozambique	15.3	802	83	..	49	37	3	51
Namibia	1.7	824	1060	..	58	..	1	35
Niger	7.4	1267	301	-2.4	46	11	1	41
Rwanda	6.9	26	327	1.2	49	53	2	35
São Tomé & Principe	0.1	1	353	-0.3	66	..	..	285
Senegal	7.2	197	675	-0.7	49	40	7	93
Sierra Leone	4.0	72	225	0.2	42	29	5	26
Somalia	6.1	638	..	0.3	48	10	2	71
Sudan	24.5	2506	483	-0.1	51	29	4	32
Tanzania	23.8	945	133	-0.1	50	32	2	40
Togo	3.5	57	408	0.0	54	55	5	54
Uganda	16.8	236	..	-2.8	49	67	4	25
Zaire	34.5	2345	265	-2.0	53	70	5	19
Zambia	7.8	753	407	-2.0	54	53	7	52
Middle-income Sub-Saharan countries	162.7	4570	444	1.4	..	43	5	14
Oil importers	24.4	1314	872	1.4	..	80	7	40
Botswana	1.2	582	1655	8.5	68	65	3	135
Côte d'Ivoire	11.7	323	827	0.8	53	60	6	37
Mauritius	1.1	2	2010	3.0	70	101	26	56
Seychelles	0.1	0	4254	3.2	71	..	..	293
Swaziland	0.8	17	929	2.1	57	..	..	41
Zimbabwe	9.6	391	670	1.2	64	110	6	29
Oil exporters	138.3	3256	363	1.3	..	37	5	9
Angola	9.7	1247	624	..	46	..	..	16
Cameroon	11.6	475	1028	3.2	57	94	5	42
Congo	2.2	342	974	3.3	54	114	10	41
Gabon	1.1	268	3040	0.9	54	134	11	123
Nigeria	113.8	924	257	0.2	52	32	5	3
North Africa	112.3	5753	1299	1.9	..	72	18	22
Algeria	24.4	2382	2314	2.3	65	68	7	6
Egypt	51.0	1001	653	4.2	60	75	26	31
Libya	4.4	1760	5495	-3.0	62	78	14	2
Morocco	24.5	447	899	2.3	62	57	11	19
Tunisia	8.0	164	1290	3.3	67	91	16	31
All Africa	592.1	28817	533	1.0	..	47	7	28
South Africa	35.0	1221	..	0.8	62	..	..	..

.. indicates not available.

World Bank Commitments to Africa

	Millions of U.S. dollars, current prices and exchange rates										Annual average	
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1980-85	1986-89
Sub-Saharan Africa	1456.2	1909.6	1653.9	2419.8	1763.3	1884.7	2937.6	2266.0	3573.1	3667.2	1847.9	3111.0
Excluding Nigeria	1169.9	1521.6	1553.9	1902.8	1600.3	1712.7	2094.7	2195.0	2779.8	2965.6	1576.9	2508.8
IDA-eligible countries	1014.5	973.9	1194.0	1135.4	1506.9	1303.6	1668.3	1873.8	2540.1	2275.0	1188.1	2089.3
Benin	10.0	40.8	23.1	20.0	49.0	5.2	2.1	47.9	21.4	77.0	24.7	37.1
Burkina Faso	21.0	14.6	91.8	6.7	7.2	63.5	0.0	0.0	19.0	63.1	34.1	20.5
Burundi	37.7	47.2	20.8	15.5	19.2	55.3	32.3	12.8	151.2	52.8	32.6	62.3
Cape Verde	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.3	4.7	0.0	1.9	2.3
Central African Republic	5.5	3.9	17.9	21.2	0.0	8.5	43.0	15.1	57.8	30.5	9.5	36.6
Chad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.1	19.0	142.8	58.2	0.0	63.8
Comoros	5.2	0.0	12.0	5.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	2.3
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	2.9	6.1	5.8	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	4.2	2.3
Equatorial Guinea	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	5.8	9.2	10.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	4.0
Ethiopia	0.0	71.0	29.8	95.6	168.3	31.8	115.4	50.0	192.0	71.5	66.1	107.2
Gambia	0.0	1.5	6.5	0.0	20.4	0.0	22.8	14.4	0.0	32.3	4.7	17.4
Ghana	54.5	27.5	0.0	72.3	121.1	190.7	99.1	233.3	270.5	271.8	77.7	218.7
Guinea	17.3	26.1	18.3	23.8	45.4	32.9	49.5	91.7	160.4	54.5	27.3	89.0
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	6.4	0.0	28.7	24.5	0.0	5.3	24.4	13.6	28.0	9.9	17.8
Kenya	192.0	129.7	244.2	75.7	207.4	6.3	86.9	127.7	141.5	392.5	142.6	187.2
Lesotho	10.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	24.6	3.8	9.4	0.0	35.9	12.1	8.0	14.4
Liberia	5.0	3.8	58.4	1.8	17.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.0
Madagascar	61.7	30.3	31.7	62.4	44.9	72.9	102.6	138.4	198.7	25.3	50.7	116.3
Malawi	13.8	114.5	11.2	55.2	98.8	124.5	24.5	78.1	82.9	112.7	69.7	74.6
Mali	8.0	19.5	52.3	7.6	61.0	71.5	36.5	0.0	100.1	56.9	36.7	48.4
Mauritania	14.8	3.1	13.7	7.9	0.0	30.5	28.5	43.4	28.4	0.0	11.7	25.1
Mozambique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.2	0.0	110.8	74.9	197.2	7.7	95.7
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niger	36.7	20.4	25.2	29.9	11.3	17.1	142.4	86.1	42.7	0.0	23.4	67.8
Rwanda	28.5	13.9	56.4	19.8	22.9	16.9	80.6	37.7	10.8	51.7	26.4	45.2
São Tomé & Principe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	15.1	0.0	5.0	0.9	5.0
Senegal	57.6	93.9	18.8	59.1	34.2	24.5	125.0	99.9	129.3	66.0	48.0	105.1
Sierra Leone	2.5	28.6	5.0	19.8	20.8	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	1.4
Somalia	18.0	9.4	14.8	22.9	31.2	21.1	69.5	65.9	5.8	115.5	19.6	64.2
Sudan	170.0	73.2	53.4	128.9	106.4	51.3	36.4	48.7	141.2	174.6	97.2	100.2
Tanzania	109.2	91.3	70.5	80.9	0.0	44.9	184.7	23.4	217.4	73.2	66.1	124.7
Togo	11.0	25.0	5.4	80.0	14.5	58.2	7.4	29.5	98.5	40.1	32.4	43.9
Uganda	55.0	15.9	108.1	120.8	148.0	45.4	0.0	122.9	134.3	96.1	82.2	88.3
Zaire	29.5	26.7	140.6	37.8	94.6	114.5	243.4	282.4	64.3	107.3	74.0	174.4
Zambia	40.0	26.0	61.2	20.1	97.0	129.4	69.9	36.3	0.0	0.0	62.3	26.6
Middle-income Sub-Saharan countries	441.7	935.7	459.9	1284.4	256.4	581.1	1269.3	392.2	1033.0	1392.2	659.9	1021.7
Oil importers	72.9	481.8	215.5	672.2	71.9	250.3	374.5	216.0	86.7	316.0	294.1	248.3
Botswana	14.4	17.0	20.0	54.5	23.3	10.7	26.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	23.3	8.4
Côte d'Ivoire	42.4	317.0	157.5	282.9	0.0	214.8	308.5	183.4	0.0	316.0	169.1	202.0
Mauritius	6.0	30.0	6.0	72.4	0.0	0.0	30.0	25.0	10.0	0.0	19.1	16.3
Seychelles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Swaziland	10.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	5.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
Zimbabwe	0.0	106.3	32.0	262.4	43.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	76.7	0.0	75.6	21.7
Oil exporters	368.8	453.9	244.4	612.2	184.5	330.8	894.8	176.2	946.3	1076.2	365.8	773.4
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	47.5	65.9	128.3	59.5	21.5	158.8	47.9	20.0	103.0	339.6	80.3	127.6
Congo	35.0	0.0	16.1	35.7	0.0	0.0	4.0	85.2	0.0	0.0	14.5	22.3
Gabon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	35.0	0.0	21.3
Nigeria	286.3	388.0	100.0	517.0	163.0	172.0	842.9	71.0	793.3	701.6	271.1	602.2
North Africa	987.4	792.5	593.0	934.5	822.9	606.9	1470.9	1466.3	601.0	1729.0	789.5	1316.8
Algeria	210.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	418.0	0.0	262.0	464.0	20.0	839.0	104.7	396.3
Egypt	460.4	234.9	333.0	482.0	4.0	59.0	658.3	0.0	140.0	0.0	262.2	199.6
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	146.0	363.0	136.0	308.2	265.8	379.2	366.4	802.3	200.0	517.5	266.4	471.6
Tunisia	171.0	194.6	124.0	144.3	135.1	168.7	184.2	200.0	241.0	372.5	156.3	249.4
All Africa	2443.6	2702.1	2246.9	3354.3	2586.2	2491.6	4408.5	3732.3	4174.1	5396.2	2637.5	4427.8
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. indicates not available.

Source: DRS Database, World Bank.

World Bank Gross Disbursements to Africa

	Millions of U.S. dollars, current prices and exchange rates										*Annual average*	
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1980-85*	*1986-89*
Sub-Saharan Africa	824.3	976.8	1296.1	1344.8	1609.4	1528.1	2298.0	2678.9	2278.0	2535.8	1263.3	2447.7
Excluding Nigeria	761.4	902.4	1151.7	1156.5	1348.5	1257.0	1774.5	2293.8	2033.7	2085.4	1096.3	2046.9
IDA-eligible countries	605.5	683.6	818.4	811.0	954.8	1022.7	1508.6	1754.9	1732.7	1733.3	816.0	1682.4
Benin	12.3	10.0	11.0	16.7	13.9	19.2	26.7	21.8	22.4	47.5	13.9	29.6
Burkina Faso	11.8	7.1	12.0	18.6	13.1	21.1	32.4	21.8	19.5	24.7	14.0	24.6
Burundi	11.6	10.4	18.1	27.4	28.1	19.2	43.9	42.7	44.8	44.6	19.1	44.0
Cape Verde	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.3	3.5	0.5	1.8
Central African Republic	10.3	4.5	2.1	3.8	12.0	10.6	19.2	28.6	39.4	22.0	7.2	27.3
Chad	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.7	4.0	9.9	13.0	37.5	34.2	1.4	23.7
Comoros	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.1	3.8	5.5	4.7	4.4	2.0	1.5	2.8	3.2
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	5.0	3.7	6.9	5.3	1.9	1.1	4.5
Equatorial Guinea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.7	3.6	10.5	6.9	7.8	0.5	7.2
Ethiopia	28.3	27.5	27.5	42.2	41.2	50.1	38.3	85.9	75.4	70.0	36.1	67.4
Gambia	5.2	3.7	4.2	4.4	2.5	4.3	13.8	14.0	5.1	15.6	4.1	12.1
Ghana	29.3	30.6	24.4	23.3	55.7	70.1	168.9	193.5	204.7	168.0	38.9	183.8
Guinea	9.8	13.5	11.4	16.0	19.9	21.5	35.8	39.3	48.0	63.6	15.4	46.7
Guinea-Bissau	4.2	5.2	2.9	10.7	4.7	14.6	10.1	19.0	17.6	21.7	7.1	17.1
Kenya	116.8	76.3	173.1	119.8	165.2	112.5	80.7	112.8	160.8	244.5	127.3	149.7
Lesotho	3.8	7.3	8.3	8.5	5.7	8.1	6.1	8.6	7.3	12.9	7.0	8.7
Liberia	22.2	23.1	17.2	19.4	25.1	19.6	14.1	8.0	0.8	0.0	21.1	5.7
Madagascar	26.3	34.4	33.6	36.9	30.4	57.9	94.6	92.6	80.9	72.5	36.6	85.2
Malawi	22.7	47.7	48.0	32.0	77.2	33.8	86.9	55.0	73.2	82.4	43.6	74.4
Mali	18.9	19.2	14.4	18.9	21.2	29.2	45.0	43.6	60.9	48.1	20.3	49.4
Mauritania	4.1	16.9	27.9	29.5	3.0	5.9	23.0	50.5	29.5	12.1	14.9	28.8
Mozambique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	23.4	48.3	44.0	50.8	0.8	41.6
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niger	18.2	12.6	13.2	14.1	17.3	21.8	38.4	66.3	84.5	40.4	16.2	57.4
Rwanda	10.3	7.2	11.8	18.6	24.6	29.5	36.7	39.4	31.0	32.0	17.0	34.8
São Tomé & Principe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.0	7.1	6.8	0.0	4.2
Senegal	30.0	69.4	25.7	31.8	28.9	33.0	122.7	119.6	65.7	50.1	36.5	89.5
Sierra Leone	4.4	2.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	9.2	9.2	2.2	0.8	0.3	5.7	3.1
Somalia	9.8	19.1	16.8	17.0	24.6	38.7	47.3	40.0	29.2	58.7	21.0	43.8
Sudan	38.0	75.9	92.6	58.3	82.0	37.5	66.5	62.3	122.9	84.8	64.1	84.1
Tanzania	69.2	97.5	106.9	90.0	74.1	45.8	92.3	94.9	137.8	115.2	80.6	110.1
Togo	12.5	7.6	10.7	40.3	25.2	30.1	49.6	20.5	49.2	38.7	21.1	39.5
Uganda	1.1	15.4	31.1	32.6	58.3	91.7	62.1	111.9	73.9	97.7	38.4	86.4
Zaire	43.0	17.4	38.4	42.9	51.2	55.4	82.4	223.3	137.0	154.5	41.4	149.3
Zambia	29.2	20.0	27.4	28.3	32.1	108.9	114.3	50.8	6.3	4.2	41.0	43.9
Middle-income Sub-Saharan countries	218.8	293.2	477.7	533.8	654.6	505.4	789.4	924.0	545.3	802.5	447.3	765.3
Oil importers	105.5	149.3	267.1	275.8	329.1	168.4	183.5	435.9	184.3	192.5	215.9	249.1
Botswana	9.7	12.2	13.7	17.9	21.1	19.0	6.1	11.4	13.7	10.3	15.6	10.4
Côte d'Ivoire	85.6	48.3	220.8	198.0	217.1	69.7	117.9	364.9	112.6	123.9	139.9	179.8
Mauritius	7.8	22.3	8.2	5.9	27.5	30.6	11.3	21.5	28.8	7.7	17.1	17.3
Seychelles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6
Swaziland	2.4	10.3	10.9	9.1	5.0	1.2	5.9	3.4	1.4	0.5	6.5	2.8
Zimbabwe	0.0	56.2	13.5	44.9	58.4	45.9	41.1	34.7	27.1	49.6	36.5	38.1
Oil exporters	113.3	143.9	210.6	258.0	325.5	337.0	605.9	488.1	361.0	610.0	231.4	516.3
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	47.4	50.9	51.5	56.5	53.9	50.5	68.7	81.7	52.7	108.6	51.8	77.9
Congo	2.9	18.5	14.5	11.8	10.7	15.4	13.7	21.3	54.9	13.0	12.3	25.7
Gabon	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	38.0	0.3	11.8
Nigeria	62.9	74.4	144.4	188.3	260.9	271.1	523.5	385.1	244.3	450.4	167.0	400.8
North Africa	365.5	429.3	463.4	620.1	741.4	832.8	885.5	863.3	889.1	945.2	575.4	895.8
Algeria	38.9	41.9	28.5	65.2	70.4	148.1	138.5	128.7	169.7	203.8	65.5	160.2
Egypt	209.9	216.6	216.9	289.4	306.7	268.6	213.3	164.1	131.0	118.0	251.4	156.6
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	64.6	100.3	135.2	175.9	276.3	307.1	362.6	404.5	415.3	364.1	176.6	386.6
Tunisia	52.1	70.5	82.8	89.6	88.0	109.0	171.1	166.0	173.1	259.3	82.0	192.4
All Africa	1189.8	1406.1	1759.5	1964.9	2350.8	2360.9	3183.5	3542.2	3167.1	3481.0	1838.7	3343.5
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. indicates not available.

Source: DRS Database, World Bank.

World Bank Net Transfers to Africa

	Millions of U.S. dollars, current prices and exchange rates										*Annual average*	
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1980-85*	*1986-89*
Sub-Saharan Africa	475.1	610.1	883.5	862.7	1027.0	833.0	1338.2	1495.7	844.5	1182.9	781.9	1215.3
Excluding Nigeria	482.0	608.5	825.0	771.4	877.9	686.4	1035.3	1443.8	1031.0	1145.1	708.5	1163.8
IDA-eligible countries	405.8	475.7	591.8	550.0	660.0	676.9	1065.7	1288.0	1247.3	1274.1	560.0	1218.8
Benin	11.9	9.5	10.4	16.0	12.8	17.5	25.0	20.0	20.1	45.0	13.0	27.5
BurkinaFaso	11.3	6.4	9.9	17.7	11.7	19.5	29.7	19.8	15.8	22.0	12.8	21.8
Burundi	11.4	10.1	17.7	26.8	25.8	16.1	41.6	39.0	42.0	41.7	18.0	41.1
Cape Verde	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.2	3.4	0.5	1.7
Central African Republic	10.0	4.2	1.8	3.4	11.5	10.0	18.5	27.6	38.1	20.5	6.8	26.2
Chad	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	3.1	-1.2	7.5	11.6	36.2	31.9	0.4	21.8
Comoros	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.0	3.7	5.4	4.5	4.2	1.7	1.3	2.7	2.9
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	4.9	3.5	6.7	5.1	1.7	1.0	4.3
Equatorial Guinea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.7	3.5	10.3	6.7	7.6	0.5	7.0
Ethiopia	15.9	17.7	16.6	30.9	28.5	36.3	20.5	63.5	52.9	48.2	24.3	46.3
Gambia	5.1	3.6	4.0	4.1	2.2	3.8	13.3	13.4	4.2	14.8	3.8	11.4
Ghana	17.5	17.2	7.0	1.5	38.7	49.0	146.0	164.6	172.7	140.8	21.8	156.0
Guinea	0.7	5.0	3.1	7.8	9.8	12.3	21.8	23.0	30.0	47.1	6.5	30.5
Guinea-Bissau	4.2	5.2	2.8	10.7	4.6	14.2	9.6	18.3	16.9	20.8	7.0	16.4
Kenya	73.2	32.2	125.1	63.8	90.8	22.4	-40.5	-39.1	-12.2	86.3	67.9	-1.4
Lesotho	3.6	7.1	8.0	8.1	5.3	7.5	5.2	7.6	6.1	11.7	6.6	7.7
Liberia	16.5	17.1	9.7	8.3	12.1	4.6	-5.4	6.6	0.5	0.0	11.4	0.4
Madagascar	22.3	30.4	29.4	31.7	24.2	51.5	86.5	82.9	69.8	61.0	31.6	75.1
Malawi	19.8	43.8	42.1	20.5	67.4	23.7	71.8	35.3	51.3	61.3	36.2	54.9
Mali	18.1	18.1	12.8	17.5	19.4	26.5	41.7	39.3	55.5	43.4	18.7	45.0
Mauritania	3.5	15.6	25.6	25.3	-2.4	-5.0	11.0	37.3	11.6	-4.6	10.4	13.8
Mozambique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	23.0	47.9	43.0	49.8	0.8	40.9
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niger	17.7	11.9	12.5	13.2	16.2	20.3	36.3	63.1	81.1	36.9	15.3	54.4
Rwanda	9.8	6.5	11.1	17.8	23.2	27.9	34.7	36.5	27.7	29.0	16.1	32.0
São Tomé & Principe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.9	7.0	6.8	0.0	4.1
Senegal	23.4	61.7	15.9	19.4	15.6	18.8	102.5	94.7	40.6	26.1	25.8	66.0
Sierra Leone	3.2	-0.4	3.5	3.9	3.5	7.9	5.5	2.2	0.4	-0.2	3.6	2.0
Somalia	9.2	18.4	15.9	15.7	23.6	36.8	44.8	36.7	25.6	54.9	19.9	40.5
Sudan	28.3	61.6	80.1	46.2	71.1	24.8	53.0	46.3	102.8	65.8	52.0	67.0
Tanzania	46.8	71.8	78.6	59.1	37.5	-1.4	37.5	37.8	81.6	61.4	48.7	54.6
Togo	11.9	6.9	9.8	39.3	20.4	23.0	41.8	10.9	37.6	27.6	18.6	29.5
Uganda	-0.4	13.8	30.2	30.8	53.8	85.5	53.7	101.0	62.0	84.5	35.6	75.3
Zaire	27.9	2.0	22.4	26.9	36.6	39.3	62.5	193.9	105.9	121.4	25.9	120.9
Zambia	-19.2	-23.0	-15.9	-19.3	-12.8	66.1	52.9	22.4	5.8	4.2	-4.0	21.3
Middle-income Sub-Saharan Countries	69.3	134.4	291.7	312.7	367.0	156.1	272.5	207.7	-402.8	-91.2	221.9	-3.5
Oil importers	55.8	92.7	193.8	184.2	190.3	-9.2	-49.1	139.4	-227.8	-182.9	117.9	-80.1
Botswana	-0.3	6.2	5.7	8.3	10.4	5.3	-13.8	-16.1	-15.7	-13.8	5.9	-14.9
Côte d'Ivoire	56.2	8.4	172.5	138.4	118.1	-56.6	-39.5	166.6	-173.4	-125.5	72.8	-43.0
Mauritius	3.4	17.6	0.2	-4.7	18.0	16.6	-7.9	-5.2	-2.1	-21.9	8.5	-9.3
Seychelles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	-0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.3	0.1
Swaziland	-0.2	7.7	6.4	4.0	-1.2	-5.7	-2.7	-6.5	-9.0	-9.3	1.8	-6.9
Zimbabwe	-3.3	52.8	9.0	38.2	45.0	29.2	13.9	0.8	-27.8	-11.9	28.5	-6.3
Oil exporters	13.5	41.7	97.9	128.5	176.7	165.3	321.6	68.3	-175.0	91.7	103.9	76.7
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	29.1	29.1	32.7	31.9	23.8	12.9	16.2	9.2	-32.6	24.6	26.6	4.4
Congo	-5.4	14.0	9.5	6.9	7.0	8.0	4.7	9.4	37.5	-5.1	6.7	11.6
Gabon	-3.3	-3.0	-2.8	-1.6	-3.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	6.6	34.4	-2.7	9.2
Nigeria	-6.9	1.6	58.5	91.3	149.1	146.6	302.9	51.9	-186.5	37.8	73.4	51.5
North Africa	171.7	203.1	200.9	303.7	344.0	349.4	192.0	-57.2	-183.0	-73.5	262.1	-30.4
Algeria	0.1	-2.9	-20.9	19.2	6.0	76.0	41.1	-12.5	-13.8	21.1	12.9	9.0
Egypt	171.5	165.5	147.2	197.5	191.9	114.2	-10.0	-90.3	-169.8	-143.7	164.6	-103.5
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	-13.8	15.3	45.9	63.2	133.6	139.1	128.3	58.4	28.5	-18.0	63.9	49.3
Tunisia	13.9	25.2	28.7	23.8	12.5	20.1	32.6	-12.8	-27.9	67.1	20.7	14.8
All Africa	646.8	813.2	1084.4	1166.4	1371.0	1182.4	1530.2	1438.5	661.5	1109.4	1044.0	1184.9
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. indicates not available.

Source: DRS Database, World Bank.

Net Official Development Assistance from All Donors, 1980-89

	Millions of U.S. dollars, current prices and exchange rates											*Average annual growth (%)*	
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1980-86*	*1986-89*
Sub-Saharan Africa	7390	7314	7496	7305	7595	8622	10587	11918	13469	13800	..	5.2	9.6
Excluding Nigeria	7354	7274	7460	7257	7562	8590	10528	11849	13349	13455	..	5.2	8.9
IDA-eligible countries	6304	6346	6484	6324	6499	7674	9351	10430	11732	11672	..	5.7	8.1
Benin	90	82	81	86	77	95	138	138	162	248	..	5.7	21.2
Burkina Faso	212	217	213	184	189	198	284	281	298	282	..	2.0	0.4
Burundi	117	121	127	140	141	142	187	202	188	198	..	6.8	0.9
Cape Verde	64	50	55	60	64	70	110	88	87	75	..	8.9	-11.0
Central African Republic	111	102	90	93	114	104	139	176	196	193	..	3.5	11.7
Chad	35	60	65	95	115	182	165	198	264	242	..	30.3	15.5
Comoros	43	47	39	38	41	47	46	54	52	45	..	1.0	-1.5
Djibouti	73	65	59	66	102	82	115	106	93	76	..	8.9	-13.0
Equatorial Guinea	9	10	14	11	15	17	22	43	43	42	..	14.0	22.0
Ethiopia	212	245	200	339	364	715	636	634	970	742	..	24.1	9.3
Gambia	54	68	48	42	53	50	101	100	82	93	..	5.0	-4.4
Ghana	191	145	141	110	216	203	371	373	474	553	..	11.6	15.5
Guinea	89	106	90	68	123	119	175	213	262	348	..	9.6	25.5
Guinea-Bissau	59	65	65	64	55	58	71	107	99	102	..	0.4	10.7
Kenya	397	449	485	400	411	438	455	572	808	972	..	0.7	30.0
Lesotho	94	104	93	108	101	94	88	107	108	128	..	-1.2	12.1
Liberia	98	108	109	118	133	90	97	78	65	59	..	-0.7	-15.4
Madagascar	230	234	242	183	153	188	316	321	304	323	..	0.2	0.1
Malawi	143	137	121	117	158	113	198	280	366	399	..	3.1	26.7
Mali	267	230	210	215	321	380	372	366	427	455	..	9.0	7.9
Mauritania	176	214	187	176	175	209	225	182	184	244	..	2.2	2.6
Mozambique	169	144	208	211	259	300	422	651	893	768	..	17.2	23.6
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	17	22	59	..	..	54.3
Niger	170	194	257	175	161	304	307	353	371	297	..	8.2	-0.5
Rwanda	155	153	151	150	165	181	211	245	252	235	..	4.9	3.6
São Tomé & Principe	4	6	10	12	11	12	12	17	24	33	..	19.8	39.1
Senegal	263	398	285	323	368	295	567	641	568	651	..	7.3	3.0
Sierra Leone	91	60	82	66	61	66	87	68	102	101	..	-0.8	8.8
Somalia	433	374	462	343	350	353	511	580	433	421	..	0.4	-8.4
Sudan	624	632	740	962	622	1128	945	898	937	752	..	8.3	-6.2
Tanzania	679	703	684	594	558	487	681	882	982	920	..	-3.3	10.6
Togo	91	63	77	112	110	114	174	126	199	183	..	13.3	6.3
Uganda	114	136	133	137	163	182	198	279	363	406	..	9.1	27.4
Zaire	428	394	348	315	312	325	448	627	576	639	..	-1.3	10.3
Zambia	318	232	317	217	239	328	464	430	478	390	..	5.7	-4.1
Middle-income Sub-Saharan countries	1085	969	1012	981	1096	949	1236	1488	1737	2129	..	1.5	19.5
Oil importers	585	544	548	557	608	534	632	837	980	946	..	1.1	14.6
Botswana	106	97	101	104	102	96	102	156	151	160	..	-0.4	14.0
Côte d'Ivoire	210	124	137	156	128	125	186	254	439	413	..	-1.5	34.1
Mauritius	33	58	48	41	36	28	56	65	59	59	..	-0.5	0.4
Seychelles	22	17	18	16	15	22	28	24	21	20	..	4.4	-12.0
Swaziland	50	37	28	33	30	26	35	45	38	30	..	-6.1	-5.9
Zimbabwe	164	212	216	208	298	237	225	294	273	266	..	5.4	4.4
Oil exporters	501	425	464	424	488	415	604	651	758	1183	..	2.0	24.2
Angola	53	61	60	75	95	92	131	135	159	147	..	15.4	5.1
Cameroon	265	199	212	129	186	159	224	213	284	469	..	-3.8	28.4
Congo	92	81	93	108	98	71	110	152	89	89	..	1.2	-11.3
Gabon	56	44	62	64	76	61	79	82	106	133	..	7.1	20.0
Nigeria	36	41	37	48	33	32	59	69	120	346	..	3.6	79.2
North Africa	2709	2746	2574	2167	2450	2917	2517	2716	2511	2426	..	-0.5	-1.9
Algeria	176	167	136	95	122	173	165	214	171	154	..	-0.8	-4.3
Egypt	1387	1292	1441	1463	1794	1791	1716	1773	1537	1568	..	5.5	-4.1
Libya	17	11	12	6	5	5	11	6	6	10	..	-12.0	-4.3
Morocco	897	1037	774	398	352	785	403	447	481	454	..	-12.5	4.4
Tunisia	232	239	210	205	178	163	222	274	316	241	..	-3.8	3.9
All Africa	10098	10061	10071	9472	10045	11539	13104	14634	15980	16227		3.8	7.6
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. indicates not available.

Source: OECD.

Net Official Development Assistance Disbursements in Current and Constant Prices
(millions of U.S. dollars)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1982-85	1986-89
					Nominal terms					
Sub-Saharan Africa	7496	7305	7595	8622	10587	11918	13469	13800	7754.5	12443.5
IDA eligible	6484	6324	6499	7674	9351	10430	11732	11672	6745.3	10796.3
North Africa	2574	2167	2450	2917	2517	2716	2511	2426	2527.0	2542.5
All Africa	10070	9472	10045	11539	13104	14634	15980	16226	10281.5	14986.0
G-5 MUV Index [a]	103.72	101.36	99.20	100.00	117.91	129.51	138.94	138.49	101.1	131.2
					Real terms					
Sub-Saharan Africa	7227.2	7207.0	7656.3	8622.0	8978.9	9202.4	9694.1	9964.6	7678.1	9460.0
IDA eligible	6251.4	6239.1	6551.4	7674.0	7930.6	8053.4	8443.9	8428.0	6679.0	8214.0
North Africa	2481.7	2137.9	2469.8	2917.0	2134.7	2097.1	1807.3	1751.8	2501.6	1947.7
All Africa	9708.8	9344.9	10126.0	11539.0	11113.6	11299.5	11501.4	11716.4	10179.7	11407.7

a. Unit value index in U.S. dollar terms of manufactures exported from the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States) weighted proportionally to the countries' exports to the developing countries.

Source: OECD and World Bank.

Net Official Development Assistance from all Donors as a Share of Recipient GDP

	Percentage of GDP											Annual average	
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1980-85	1986-89
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.4	6.4	8.2	8.5	8.4	..	3.7	7.8
excluding Nigeria	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.9	7.5	8.6	9.0	9.9	10.5	10.1	..	7.1	9.8
IDA-eligible countries	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.6	9.2	10.9	11.6	13.1	13.7	12.5	..	8.8	12.7
Benin	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.8	8.1	8.6	9.5	8.3	9.2	14.8	..	8.1	10.4
Burkina Faso	12.4	13.8	13.7	12.9	14.7	13.8	14.1	11.0	10.4	11.0	..	13.5	11.6
Burundi	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.6	14.1	12.1	15.2	17.8	17.2	18.6	..	12.8	17.2
Cape Verde	45.3	36.1	38.9	43.1	48.3	50.5	57.4	37.4	32.9	26.4	..	43.7	38.5
Central African Republic	13.9	14.6	12.0	14.1	17.8	14.8	14.0	16.4	17.5	17.5	..	14.5	16.3
Chad	4.9	9.7	11.0	16.2	17.8	24.9	21.9	24.4	25.1	23.9	..	14.1	23.8
Comoros	..	..	33.9	34.1	38.2	41.2	28.5	27.2	25.0	22.4	..	..	25.8
Djibouti	..	..	..	..	31.1	24.1	31.7	28.3	23.5	18.7	..	..	25.5
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	21.1	20.4	33.3	30.6	31.8	..	..	29.0
Ethiopia	5.2	5.7	4.5	7.0	7.5	15.0	12.1	11.7	17.1	12.3	..	7.5	13.3
Gambia	23.2	32.2	22.4	20.5	32.6	29.0	68.3	53.9	38.6	41.7	..	26.6	50.6
Ghana	4.3	3.4	3.5	2.7	4.9	4.5	6.5	7.4	9.1	10.5	..	3.9	8.4
Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.7	10.1	10.8	12.7	..	..	10.6
Guinea-Bissau	56.3	42.2	39.2	39.2	39.6	36.7	56.3	64.8	64.0	60.3	..	42.2	61.3
Kenya	5.5	6.6	7.5	6.7	6.6	7.1	6.3	7.2	9.6	11.7	..	6.7	8.7
Lesotho	25.6	27.8	27.3	30.6	32.7	38.4	32.3	30.1	25.3	28.1	..	30.4	29.0
Liberia	8.8	9.9	9.7	11.1	12.2	8.3	8.9	6.9	..	..	..	10.0	..
Madagascar	5.7	6.5	6.9	5.2	5.2	6.5	9.6	12.4	12.2	12.7	..	6.0	11.7
Malawi	11.6	11.1	10.3	9.5	13.1	10.0	16.8	22.7	26.4	25.2	..	10.9	22.8
Mali	16.4	16.9	17.1	19.9	30.3	35.9	24.4	19.3	20.8	21.9	..	22.7	21.6
Mauritania	24.8	28.6	24.9	22.3	24.1	29.2	26.7	19.5	18.9	24.3	..	25.7	22.3
Mozambique	7.0	6.3	8.5	9.3	10.2	8.8	10.2	44.2	71.0	59.9	..	8.3	46.3
Namibia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	3.1	..	0.1	1.6
Niger	6.7	8.9	13.1	9.8	11.0	21.1	16.5	16.3	15.9	14.5	..	11.8	15.8
Rwanda	13.4	11.6	10.7	9.9	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.4	10.8	10.8	..	11.1	11.0
São Tomé & Principe	8.8	21.9	27.4	33.2	34.4	34.9	19.2	40.4	55.6	80.9	..	26.8	49.0
Senegal	8.7	16.1	11.1	13.1	15.8	11.5	15.2	13.9	11.4	13.9	..	12.7	13.6
Sierra Leone	8.2	5.0	6.1	4.4	5.6	4.3	6.1	11.0	8.9	10.7	..	5.6	9.2
Somalia	71.8	53.5	59.6	46.7	44.4	40.2	54.8	56.7	41.4	37.2	..	52.7	47.5
Sudan	7.9	7.1	10.0	13.0	6.8	16.9	10.2	9.0	10.5	4.6	..	10.3	8.6
Tanzania	13.2	11.9	10.9	9.4	9.6	7.1	13.9	25.9	31.3	32.1	..	10.3	25.8
Togo	8.0	6.6	9.4	14.6	15.3	15.1	16.7	10.1	14.6	13.7	..	11.5	13.8
Uganda	6.6	8.5	7.6	6.2	6.2	5.2	5.1	6.4	7.4	8.6	..	6.7	6.9
Zaire	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.8	4.3	4.5	5.4	8.0	5.9	6.6	..	3.3	6.5
Zambia	8.2	5.8	8.2	6.5	8.8	14.6	27.9	20.7	13.2	8.3	..	8.7	17.5
Middle-income Sub-Saharan countries	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	2.2	2.3	3.0	..	0.8	2.2
Oil importers	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.2	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.6	4.6	..	3.5	4.3
Botswana	11.9	9.5	11.8	10.7	9.0	9.3	8.7	10.7	7.5	6.4	..	10.4	8.3
Côte d'Ivoire	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.4	4.3	4.4	..	1.9	3.3
Mauritius	2.9	5.1	4.4	3.7	3.4	2.6	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.8	..	3.7	3.3
Seychelles	14.6	10.9	12.2	10.7	10.0	13.1	13.4	9.4	7.2	6.7	..	11.9	9.2
Swaziland	9.2	6.4	5.5	6.4	6.4	7.5	8.2	8.1	6.2	4.7	..	6.9	6.8
Zimbabwe	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	5.8	5.4	4.5	5.5	4.6	4.5	..	4.0	4.8
Oil exporters	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.3	2.2	..	0.4	1.4
Angola	..	..	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.9	..	..	2.2
Cameroon	3.5	2.4	2.7	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.2	4.2	..	2.4	2.6
Congo	5.4	4.1	4.3	5.2	4.5	3.3	6.0	6.6	4.0	3.9	..	4.4	5.1
Gabon	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.4	3.3	3.9	..	1.6	3.0
Nigeria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	..	0.0	0.5
North Africa	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	..	2.0	1.8
Algeria	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	..	0.3	0.3
Egypt	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.7	..	5.6	4.9
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0
Morocco	4.8	6.8	5.0	2.9	2.8	6.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	..	4.7	2.2
Tunisia	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.4	..	2.5	2.7
All Africa	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.1	4.8	5.3	5.3	..	3.0	4.9
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. indicates not available.

Source: OECD for ODA data. World Bank Economic and Social Databases for GDP.